FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—The Cotton Shed on Jafferson at cest, near Fourth. Apply to JAMES H CASH, at City Inspector's office. sepicity FOR RENT.-STOREHOUSE, No. 11 Union It street, (Lee Block), 194 feet deep—now occupied by Gaibrauth, Stewart & Co. Also a Base ment and Offices in the Kni-Kerbocker Building Nos. 16 and 18 Mailion street. Apply 16 WM. RtUHAITOSUN HUNT, sepilit. No. 13 Union street. POR RENT.—That large and commedion WAREHOUSE, known as E. M. Apperson a Co.'s, corner of Fourth and Jofferson streets for rent low to a pool tenant. The Lorsec will

trouge of the undersigned. E. M. APPERSON & CO., 288% Frent street FOR RENT -A FIRST CLASS COTTON SHED, centrally lecased. Bent from the at September. Apply in B. S. DUNBLOME, Bull's Im DeSoto Har

FOR HENT. The large COTTON SHED Wormeley & Pickett, on Madson street, a ding through to Court; also the splend re and Cellar, No. 37 Adams street. Posse Mongiven immediately. Apply to WORMEDEY, Pick ETT & CO.,

POR RENT-Up-stairs, No. 18 Jefferson street two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ORSE and Buggy.—A very fine and thoronghly breach family norse, with a new
open Buggy and Harness-sell in complete
order-will be sold low. Inquire at Beacher &
Do.'s, No. 381 Main street, or of
JOE SELIGMAN,
see 1w Corner Union and Third streets.

Land for Sale, 300 ACRES, more or less, of good Skill tim-cuts Road, on Big Creek, Shelly country, will be offered at private sale, for cash, until Monday,

September the 13th, when, it has soid, the same will be sold at public-assetion at the Circul Courthouse door in Memohis. Apply to LUCY T. RALSTON, Executrix of John Ealston, dec'd, Hig Creek, Or M. D. L. STEWART, DOR SALE-PATENT RIGHT.-The Patent Elight of a newly invented "lock Guard for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the unde signed. It is useful application to the unde signed. It is useful, and will pay active non-who engage in its sale. One in use at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address august SAM SHLOSS, Appeal.

R SALE OR LHASE Beauting, and choice Building Lois, fronting on fa-te residence streets, either cleared or with forest trees-very low. W. A. WHEAT-f., Agent Mrs. Col. Preston, No. 5 Bethel 1922 2m INCR SALE OR LEASE -Beautiful shaded

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EAST TREES—My lands, 5 miles cast of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time-from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 5 sores to 800. My residence, with from 15 to 23 acres land, will be said at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to mayelif, on the premises, or to Royster, Tresevant & Co., my agents in the city. agents, in the city.

WANTS.

W ANTED-By a competent man, a situation as Book keeper or Salesman as Cotton and Grocery house preferred. The applicable has been engaged in business in Mempinis for ferences given. Address T., care J. M. Keatt

WANTED. - A situation as Book-keeper by an experienced business man and thor ough accountant. Audress B. C., Appeal office.

AGNITE WANTED-Campaign Lives of SEYMOUR AND BLAIR and GRANT AND COLFAX, beautifully colored Charts, Steel Portraits, Pins, Badges. Everything for the times- every voter wants them.

GOGLEPEKIS & CO.,
and Im Memphis or New York.

WANTED, 5600 bushels PRIED APPLES AND PEACHES. Highest market price paid at G. A. ECKERLYS, 844 Front street, between Union and Gayono streets. au2:4w

BOARDING.

BOARDING -Furnished Rooms with Hoard, at 161 Second street, References required.

NOTICES.

Notice.

C. T. GEOGHEGAN. walbreath, blewart & Co. I refer to Messre. HAVE a good EIGHTY SAW PRATT GIN.

Notice. A LL persons whom it may concern are here-by notified that Certificate No. 219 for eight awares and Certificate No. 1966 for five *hares of stock in the M-mights and Charleston Raliroad having been lost or misla d, application has been made for a re-leade of said stock. MATTHEW J.COX. Memphis, May 5, 1886.

HAVE two beautiful and well improved Figurations in Les county, Ga., within see miles of the city of Albany, bounded by a of the best railroads in the State, and a

INSURANCE.



W. H. MOORE, ACENT. 4 1-2 Madison Street.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY Of Columbus, Ga. Incorporated 1859.

\$20,000 IN BONDS DEPOSITED WITH the Comptroller of Tennesses.
Blank forms furnished, and all inquiries promptly showered, on application in person or by letter. JAS. F. BOZEMAN, Pres'L. D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y. W. H. MOORE, Agent, 4 I-2 Mediaon street, Memphis, Tenn.

CINCINNATZ.

DUBOIS & AUGUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

fact the sincerity of their professed apprehensions of insecurity on account of attachment to the Union, can be easily should remember that the late war was a contest between equals, not between a cornect between equals it is not between co-equal citizens of a republic, and betwee

ERR Chapter, No 4. Meeta M Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows Hall, John Zont, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y. B. AND S. M.

BOYAL ARCH.

ORREA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of sach month-Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent To. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec. TEMPLARS.

Grans Commandery, No. 4. Meets (th Monday of each month. John Eent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

GAYOSO ENCAMPHENT, No. 3, L.O. O. F. Meets on the let and at Thursday nights of each month. J. H. McClure, C. P.; F. Maliersh, H. P.; Thomas Bacon, Scribe.

EMPHIS LODGE, No. 6.—Meets every Tuesday night, F. Mellersh, N. G.; M. Fump, Secre-Milary.

LODGE No. 8.—Meets every Mon-CHICKASAW LODGE, No. 8.—Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock. Dr. George W. Acree N. G.; Themas Bacon, Secretary. 1912

I. O. O. F.

ADDRESS,

Delivered by T. W. Brown, Esq., before "Young Men's Independent Democratic Club,"

At New Memphis Theater, August 5, 1868.

CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY. THE SOUTHERN STATES THE ROTTEN BOROUGHS OF THE FEDERAL LEGIS-

LATURE. As far back as 1841, a gifted Kentuckian in one of those debates, which erst shook the capitol, said of his State, that she "felt a blow aimed at New York as a blow aimed at herself, and that an indignity or outrage infloted upon any State in this Union, was in-flicted upon the whole and upon each. To submit to such were to sacrifice her independence and her freedom-to make all all other blessings valueless, 'all other property insecure—and that 'Federal authority ought not to be permitted to bow the sovereign crests of the States of the Union at the footstool of its own power, by force, or to conquer and debase them into stipendia-

ries and vassals by bribes and corrup-Have not the Southern States been de-W ANTED.—By an accomplished Southern of Congress into "stipendiaries of Congress into "stipendiaries and Singing in a private family or young is dies seminary. References of the highest respectability given. Address L. M., care of Mrs. DeGray Bennet, No is Second street, Memphis. based by the reconstruction bills are they not to be held as vassals and controlled by bribes and corruption? Are the Northern States willing, and can they find it to their interest, to ac-cept such constituencies in lieu of the former intelligent, independent and unpurchasable bodies, that once associated the people of those States afford to risk with such their liberties and property? I believe that they will reject with indignation those odicus measures, and earcely doubt for a moment that for this as the chiefest of its sins Radical. ism will be securged from the Temple, and the reign of peace will be again in

augurated. THE CHARGE OF HOSTILITY TO PEDERAL

AUTHORITY FALSE. NO MAN UNSAFE IN THE SOUTH BECAUSE OF HIS POLIT-ICAL OPINIONS. It is attempted, however, to justify the divestifure of the "crown rights" of the such thing lawfully in the universe. late secoding States, by charging, that if the people of these States were conceded to the such thing lawfully in the universe. Even O nuipotence has by the primal taw of His own infinite being, imposed the equal political franchises of Ameri- restrictions on His acts, and governs Himcan citizens and States, the functions of self by immutable laws, though selfthe State governments would be used in imposed. Much less shall frail, impohostility to the Federal authority, and hostility to the Federal authority, and for the purpose of oppressing the adherents of the Union. This charge is utterly false. Its absurdity must appear to all not stone-blind with malignancy. The surrender of the Confederate armies ould only have resulted from an admitted inability on the part of the South to resist longer with the bops of ultimate If she we to-day, or for years to come, to engage in physical resistance to Federal power, it could not be with the reasonable expectation of gaining a favorable result practically. Therefore only a condition of chronic revolution and anarchy in her State governments, utterly destructive of all material proscould be anticipated. Now is it esible that any one can be so foolish as Even allowing, then, the largest legitbelieve, that so intelligent a popula-

tion as that of the South, would be willing to subject their social and material interests to such disorders, and reduce themselves to the situation of Mexico? o! Those who utter this calumny do not believe it, and use it only for the base purpose of influencing the minds of the ignorant against a people already steeped to the lips in misfortune. As to the allegation that there is any disposition on the part of our people to the former adherents the Union, because they were such, we may appeal for a contradiction to bundreds of ex-Federal solto hundreds of ex-Federal sol-diers now resident in our midst. There is, doubtless among us a class of persons who have by their acts since the se of the war justly merited, and cer-

tainly have incurred the indignation and contempt of the Southern people. Scarcely concealing in language their hatred of the communities, where they only so-journ, their conduct most plainly manifests open hostility to the people and a determination to ruin their every material interest. Like the insects that rav-ish of its verdure and fruit the fields, Liberal Conditions. Equitable Rates. ish of its verdure and fruit the fields, that but yesterday were the hope of the S20,000 IN BONDS DEPOSITED WITH
S20,000 IN BONDS DEPOSITED WITH
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S20,000 IN BONDS DEPOSITED WITH
S20,000 I same time the purposes and character of the Southern population are by this very class constantly and systematically ma-ligned, with the view of diverting the attention of the Northern people from the usurpations and wrongs inflicted on the South. They seek to shield under the prostituted word "loyalty" their own profligacy, and to consecrate by a pretended martyrdom their maligoancy toward a people of whose superiority they are painfully conscious. How long would the people of any Northern State tolerate in their midst a similar class? south" these men walk unmolested, except where occasionally their aggressions

design and sicambont Arent

SERVICE AND THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.

PLANTATION SUPPLIES, assume so personal a character, as to in-CITIZENSHIP DEGRADED. volve them in individual quarrels. There can be no better vindication of the gene-

MASONICDIRECTORY. ter; while even the occasional protests in these repressive measures toward the their own ranks against their excesses and drimes are met with the busily piled ANGERONA. No. 188. Meets 1st Monday in pathiser" and "copperhead." By this and that revenue is the poorest investand Main. John Zent, w. M., John Bosm. They

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER. We now have an appeal to make to

the late Federal soldiers. In closing the long and sangulnary strife consequent LIBERTIES OF THE REPUBLIC. THE efwise. day of such month. John Essal, Com., N. J.

Iong and sangulary strife consequent
on secession, the soldiers of the respectto Front Street.

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Hence And D. A., Scott,
End gard, was substantially recognized by the people, North and South, at the surrender of the Confederate of th surrender of the Confederate armies, difficult to make them slaves or and their acts in the premises, acquicesced in and accepted by each of the belligerent sections, and the Government quetty rescued its freedom in of the United States. The terms of surrender agreed upon by the contending threatening as ours. We are not there-armles did not include the degradation fore permitted to believe that it will fall or disfranchisement of the Southern now.
citizen, nor deprive the late Confederate It is true that late foes in bloody strife States of their coequal dignity in the Federal Union. There was no such construction placed upon these military covenants, at the time, by either party.

To divest the people of the South of their political franchiers, and their States of the right to manage their domestic affairs with the same large private to be regretted by him in all time, if the domest Feder sented that the troops there were in league with the rebels, and that their lives were not safe. ileges and competent functions of the other States, is a gross repudiation of the covenants made between the Federal and Confederate soldiers. We have the right to appeal to our late gallant of his quarrel with the South—a rearmed adversaries, against such monstrous injustice, and sak them to see that their contracts, solemnly made, shall neither be violated in their letter nor evaded in their spirit, by mousing poli-ticians, intent only on revenge and seeking personal advantage from the ence. Having, therefore, only so far met distractions of the hour. We call upon them to rescue their triumph from the war, he ought the more readily and eardishonor of such Punic faith, and to consummate its glory in maintaining the constitutional life of that Union, for he can never do by sustaining the pres-

whose geographical unity they fought ent policies of Congress. Time, as it ef-so bravely. THAD. STEVENS—THE LAW OF CONQUEST DOES NOT AUTHORIZE THE PECON-THAD, STEVENS-THE LAW OF CONQUEST

STRUCTION BILL Mr. Stevens, the Corryphcus of these monstrous innovations on American precedent and American law, Justifies these iniquities by the doctrine of conquest iniquities by the doctrine of conquest the arbitrary power he supposes it to confer. But a government cannot become the conqueror of its own citizens, that it is consistent neither with Ameriover them by this of continuous citizen always to be under its protection, until deprived of it by judicial sentence, until deprived of it by judicial sentence, according to the law of the law of the law of the law for to establish for themselves independence and nationality. It will at last be perceived by the most its opportunity at hand. Our fathers its opportunity at hand. Our fathers in last be perceived by the most prejudiced atherent of the Federal Union, that the opprobrium heaped upon the South for its recent resistance to Federal Union, that the opprobrium heaped upon the South for its recent resistance to Federal Union, that the opprobrium heaped upon the South for its recent resistance to Federal Union, that the opprobrium heaped upon the South for its recent resistance to Federal Union, that the opprobrium heaped upon the source of the South for its recent resistance to Federal Union, that the opprobrium heaped upon the source of the subjoined table, or the subjo the dangers of unlimited power, in every possible way embedded in the Federal Constitution a denial of the theories and loctrines, for which this bold leader of a doctrines, for which this bold leader of a bold revolutionary faction now contends, and most emphatically prescribed every principle contained in these Reconstruction bills, as unfit to be tolerated in a free government.

and who will rive in the annals of all time as the product of a revolution by the bayonet. The hypoericy of the priority of the expense of the South, simply because government. bold revolutionary faction now contends, and most emphatically prescribed every principle contained in these Reconstruc-

Yet even on the ground of conquest, nese abominations cannot be sustained. They are professedly and in fact the exerdine of arbitrary power. In the lan-guage of Butze, "Arbitrary power is a thing which neither any man can hold nor any man can give." There is no conquest can give such a right; for conquest, that is force, can not convert its own injustice into a just title, by which it may rule others at its pleasure. By conquest, which is a more im-mediate designation of the word of God, the conqueror succeeds to all the painful duties and subordination to the power of God, which belonged to the sovereign whom he has dispinged, just as if he had come in by the positive law of some descent or some election. To this, at least, he is strictly bound, he ought to govern them as he governs his own subjects,"

Imate claim of the conqueror, has the present Congress of the United States governed the Southern States and people, as it governs its own subjects—that is the people of the se-called loyal Northern States, denying to the South States? Does the Republican party, if permitted to retain power, promise to do so? The former compels the South to accept negro suffrage, while permitting the Northern States to reject it. Congress recognizes that in the Northern States the citizen shall not be described by the constitution of independence, on which this Republic justified its rebellion in '76.

States 'Does the Republican party, if separation, did but act after the manner of all nations, The us major of no State that been reconstructed and restored to the Union. They therefore urge every citizen to vote for President and Vice President.

The Favetteville Observer sava: About States, the citizen shall not be deprived will never be observed or applied as a of any privilege, or right of life, liberty rule of conduct, when the consequence is the elector is allowed to cast his vote THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY IN THE SOUTH. the elector is allowed to cast his vote that but yesterday were the hope of the husbandmen, their presence is only known by the injuries they have inflicted. No form of oppression within their reach, or at all practicable is withheld. There is no device that ingenuity can suggest whereby the indictors and virtue are permitted to case. In the North intelligence and virtue are permitted to case. But the negro didn't preach. The SPIBIT OF LIBERTY IN THE SOUTH.

She brings to this work, as before obtening the risk of bringing on himself penalties are erved, a soul thoroughly imbued with its principles and spirit. During the hardest pressure of the late war, never was civil liberty submerged in the bloody tide. The elvil law was at all times supposed whereby the industry and order was intelligence and virtue are permitted to present without intimidation —without intimidation —without intimidation —without intimidation —without intimidation was then made toward the pulpit, and the "man and brother," to save himself, double-quicked for the door. A general row was imminent for a time, but finally the belligered was civil liberty submerged in the bloody title principles.

ernment, if he should reject certain proposed measures; while in the South the reverse is the case. In the North intelligence and virtue are permitted to exercise their legitimate influence in legislation and at the ballot box, while at the South they are proscribed and excluded from participation in public affairs. All other States of the Union may, within the limits of the Federal Constitution of the Federal Constitu and the Federal Congress intervenes to coerce their internal administration. The Radical party stands committed to the continuance of this odious discrimination between the States and to this violation of even the law of sonquest; for hatred of the South is the breath of

violation of even the law of conquest; for hatred of the South is the breath of its nostrils.

Through field the Friests,—the votaries gone, "Still did the mighty fiame burn on, "I have burn on, "Still did the mighty fiame burn on, "Still did the mighty fiame burn on, "I have burn on, "Still did the mighty fiame burn on, "I have burn on, "Still did the mighty fiame burn on, "I have burn on the burn of the burn on the burn on the burn on the burn on the burn of WAR BETWEEN EQUALS-AMERICAN THE FLAME OF FREEDOM SPREADING

Roysler, Terrovant & Cu.

OLLA PODRIDA.

people of these States, they will find, when it is too late, that passion is ever a Accidents, Crime, Radicalism, Politics, Etc.

military circles of his promotion. In this event he may be sent to supercede

a house occupied by two ladies only. In the night he heard a noise and went to the head of the stairs. A negro's head appeared, and he shot it. Another, and he shot that. Then, going down stairs, he found a negro in the ladies' room, and after shooting him, had leisure to exam-ine and find that both girls lay with their throats cut. "Let us have peace."

emergencies nearly as rugged and threatening as ours. We are not there-

American; and it will soon become ap

herited, they essayed revolution, is an

rience, long to command sympathy or

approval.

Company "M," of the 5th United States cavalry, has been ordered away from Gallatin, and we learn that its place will be filled by a German compaby, of Radical proclivities. This was done by Gen. Thomas, at the solicitation of the Radicals of that place, who repre-

T. R. Shearon and James S. Moffatt. respectable citizens of Troy, Obion county, contradict the statement that there is or was " a reign of terror in Obion county, and that a short time since the Ku-Klux took out of the pulpit an aged and respectable minister and whipped him unmercifully. No circumstance which by any possibility could give rise to such a report, has taken place in the county."

The congregation of the Rev. Dr. Richard Harrison, colored, worshiping at a church between Tyre Springs and Goodletteville, was thrown into the ut-most consternation a day or two ago, by the announcement that that " reverend" individual had attempted to administer a deadly poison to a number of sinners in that neighborhood, who had refused to come under his fold, which was veriin these policies to a galiant but unfor- fied by the testimony of reputable physicians of the vicinity.

from citizens of Mississippi, calling attention to the fact that, under the rea government of hate, will at last discern of affairs there, there is no one authorcome the conqueror of its own citizens, or derive any new or enlarged powers over them by title of conquest. Once under the protection of law is, as to the sentment toward a portion of its people, possed, and the military commander, because they made an unsuccessful ef- Gea. Gillem, does not find authority in fort to establish for themselves indeers to act to warrant his interference in

The subjoined table, comparing the votes in 1864 and 1868 of the States that eral authority, comes with ill grace from have held elections this year, is respect a government and people, who are themfully commended to the study of Radical seives the creatures of a successful rebel-ilon, and who will live in the annals of

politicians : Gregor 8,437 9,888 11,589 26,275 52,784 Kentucky 64,801 27,786 115,524 26,275 52,784 Vermont 18,221 42,419 14,623 40 868 2,18

own behalf the experiment of '76, with-out its former good fortune, must at last be unveiled to the eyes of every honest Total Democratic gain..... parent that it put in practice towards A few days ago, Mr. W. W. McGlone, these people, on account of their late se-cession, the doctrine that "treason must a silversmith of Black lack, in Robertson county, Tonn., stabbed himself in nine be made odious," is to bastardize the birth of the Republic, and in fact to gibbet the memories and names of its he died last Saturday. Mr. McGlone he died last Saturday. revolutionary founders. All such expressions of enmity must soon become offensive to the American heart, as the delusive and insincere extravagance of partisive to the American heart, as the delu-sive and insincere extravagance of parti-san temper, and as the unjust exaggera-tions of lawless passion. For America, abild of resistance to legitimate authe child of resistance to legislation in thority and the patron of rebellion in every other government and among all Franklib, Kentucky, in which she would every other government and among all other peoples, to bind its own children in chains to be fed upon, Prometheus like, by the vulture of political rancer, because with the same aspiring audacity in-

The Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina, on the question of dis-abilities imposed by the late war upon anomaly too monstrous in human expethem, announce that no such disabilities now exist by or under the acts of Conconsistency requires the south to gress known as reconstruction acts, the work for constructional liberty.

On the other hand, while the Confederate dealt his blows thick and fast for erate dealt his blows thick and fast for the independence of his dear Southland, known as the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States the disabilities therein expressed having reference to office holding, and not to voting; that so such disabilities exist by the so-called State Constitution of 1868,

The Fayetteville Observer says : About rule of conduct, when the consequence is fifteen miles north of this place is a to be a diminution of its own power and church of this order under the pastoral of any privilege, or right of life, liberty or property, without judicial sentence, and in due course of law; while in the south it divests freemen of priceless privileges by legislative enactment, and sentence of military commissions. It permits the people of the Northern States to be a diminution of its own power and church of this order under the pastoral care, we are told, of Rev. Mr. McGee. Two or three weeks ago a negro preachand its will survive the shock of arms, and its destruction so dangerous toali, that it will survive the shock of arms, and its destruction so dangerous toali, that it will survive the shock of arms, and its destruction so dangerous toali, that it will survive the shock of arms, and the litterest enemies can unite consistently for its re-establishment. The South etands committed by a historic consistency to the utmost effort for this order under the pastoral church of the order, or the church of the sourch of the under the p sich," in the abstract, yet negro equality could not be enforced in their church.

within the limits of the Federal Constisituation, control with the largest liberty
their domestic affairs. Those of the
South must shape their internal polity
Indeed, in the South the flame of civic
Indeed, in the South the flame of civic Ireedom seems to glow with somewhat of that miraculous constancy, attributed by Moore to the fires on the last altars remaining to the Persian fire-worshippers as they retired before the Moslem hosts;

"Though flat the stand of civic from the fence, she turned and flad to-ward the house, when she was immediately seriasi by another man who rose from his concealment behind a log. The ruffian then choked her until she was insensible, threatening cry. When her consciousness returned, the villians, their hellish purpose having been accomplished, bad left her a short

distance, and were making their escape.
At last accounts the lady was suffering very much from injuries about the neck and face, and her tongue was so swoller from the choking, that speech was rendered difficult.

who has personal intercourse with the Holy Ghost, and who has not yet re-ceived his instructions. To keep negroes away from those proselytizing barbecues the Loyal Leagues have industriously circulated a rumor that General Grant is A telegram says: Gen. Thomas Duncan has been removed from the com- all the negroes who voted the Radical mand of Nashville. There is talk in ticket before, and who now vote the ticket before, and who now vote the Democratic, and shoot every one of

in this charge imply that we are destititle of ordinary intelligence and sagazity. Never, until oppression becomes so intolerable as to make
to condition worse, and leave
nothing worthy of consideration except revenge, could the people of the
South could mplate such disastrous ento rivel the dishonor or degradation of the unaucto their enemies.

Appear. To the federal southers.

Appear to the federal southers.

Appear to the federal southers.

The policies of congression in the service of the wavest and most popular soldiers in the service.

Attorney-General Evarts has rendered
an ophion against paying for the use of
property occupied by the army during
to highly the dignity of sovereigns to do
this. Is it possible that Americans will
be less mindful of that dignity, which
the policies of congress violate
The terms of surrenced.

The terms of surrenced services of the may be sent to supersed the may be sent to supersed.

Genge H. Thomas, at Louisville.

He is one of the travest and most popular soldiers in the service.

Attorney-General Evarts has rendered
an ophion against paying for the use of
property occupied by the army during
to highly the dignity of sovereigns to do
them. The negroes believe it."

Mr. Binckley's report of the New
York revenue investigation was submitted to the President Saturday.

Attorney-General Evarts has rendered
an ophion against paying for the use of
property occupied by the army during
to highly the dignity of sovereigns to do
them. The negroes believe it."

Attorney-General Evarts has rendered
an ophion against paying for the use of
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to highly the dignity of sovereigns to do
them. The negroes believe it."

Attorney-General Evarts has rendered
an ophion against paying for the use of
property occupied by the army during
to highly the dignity, which
be less mindful of that dignity, which
pression to supplement the soldiers in the service.

Attorney-General Evarts has rendered
an ophion against paying for the use of
property occupied this. Is it possible that Americans will be less mindful of that dignity, which pertains to American citizenship, or less jealous of its honor?

THE PROSPECT GOOD TO RETRIEVE THE LIBERTIES OF THE REPUBLIC. THE

> borhood of Ashley, Delaware county, was thrilled with horror on Sunday last, at the discovery of the murder of a little boy only eight years of age, and the at-tempted suicide of the murderess, an unwhom she conceived a violent pas and that having been told by him of his approaching marriage to a young lady, a near neighbor, she determined to kill his youngest child first and herself after as she said she could not be separated from the boy, whom she loved desperately. It transpired during the Coroner's inquest that she accomplished her purpose by choking the boy to death, upon his refusal to take the poison she had prepared for him, and which she affair way to recover for punishment.

> The veteran politician and statesman, Gen. James Shields, in a recent letter to the Hon. James H. Birch, of Plattsburg, Mo., makes use of the following impressive words in regard to the situation in

The people, as a body, have ellently and solemnly resolved to make one great united effort to assert their rights under the present odious system. The effort will be made quietly and peaceably, but recolutely. I believe they all mean to go to the registry and pells, and make one more appeal to their opponents, as to citizens of the same State. If this ap-peal be received in the right spirit, then all will be well. It will open the door to the restoration of good feeling. But if, on the contrary, these officers make instruments of themselves to wrong and outrage their neighbors and fellow-citizens, to strip them of their rights, and to The President has received a memorial that will be made in Missouri. The very on a case starties me.

> A letter from the village of Boerne to the San Antonio Express gives the following account of a butchery that could only pe perpetrated by barbarians. On the night of the 29th of August, within four miles of that usually quiet and pleasant village, a family consisting of Mr. Pickel, Mr. Spangenberg, Miss Pickel, and a fittle one about three years old, were murdered and mutilated in the most horrible manner by a party of Mexican robbers, only a little boy about twelve years old making his escape to a neighbor's house by the name of Zoller. Mr. Pickel, an old, unoffending, industrious farmer, and father of the family, was called out of the house by one of the ance on the gallery was cut down and mutilated. Mr. Spangenberg, coming to the relief of his friend and neighbor, was then murdered. A young lady, the daughter of Mr. Pickel, tried to escape, but was overtaken by the demons and killed only a few minutes after. A little innocent about three years old was then butchered. The boy jumped through a window and escaped. The letter says that the murderers were Mexicans, probably a part of the gang of horse thieves. After the butchery they took from the table drawer \$55 in specie, all the old

gentleman had. The Cairo Democrat of the 11th has this paragraph: One of those fearful and sudden accidents that at times happen in all communities and startle them with their dreadfulness, took place yesterday morning at half-past eleven o'clock, at the sawmill of E. T. Ross, on Ohio Levee, and which resulted in the sudden death of a German named Wm. Butner, by his body being literally sawed in two. facts are briefly as follows:

As Mr. Butner and another man were handling a piece of timber it slipped from the other man's grasp and struck Butner in the breast with such a force as to knock him backward upon two circular saws, one above the other, and which were running at the rate of four hundred revolutions a minute. His body was instantly out in two, in a slanting direction, reaching from the left shoulder, from which it severed the arm, down to the navel. The right foot was also severed from the leg. The upper portion of his body fell into a pit in which the sawdust was generally caught. which the sawdust was generally caught. So sudden was the accident that persons in the vicinity of the saw could hardly realize the fact that the man who had stood before them but a few seconds before with life and vivacity was a corpse, his body separated and bleeding before Death was so sudden that he was not even heard to utter a groan.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership. Mamphis, September 1, 1888.

PHE copartnership of Webb, Mitchell & Co.

is this day dissolved by limitation of arti-THE copurtnership of Webb, Mitchell & Co.

is this day dissolved by limitation of articles of agreement. All persons indebted to
the firm, or having business with the same,
will find our junior partner, L. T. Webb, with
the books, at Price & Treadwell's, No. 15, Union
treet, Lee Block. Either partner is anthortred to use the firm name in settlement.

W. H. WEBB.

SEP2 Im

L. T. WEBB.

Memphis, September 1, 1868.

The business will be continued at the old stand on Chickasaw street, by A. Connell and M. Connell, fr., under the firm name of A. Connell & Co. Memphis, September 1, 1868. CHINA WARE.

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No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee. AMOS WOODRUFF, President, BEN. HAY, Somothery, T. A. NELSON,) Vice-Presidents. CHAS. T. PATTERSON, And's Sourceary. Capital, : : : : \$228,500 00

Surplus, : : : : : 102,742 06 DIRECTORS:

married woman named Marian Tyler.

It appears she was employed as house-keeper by a tailor named Ashley, for TATE.

H.A. PARTER, C.C. SPENCER, C. W. FRASSE, GEAS. KORTRECHT, HUSH TORRASCE, GEN. JNO. B. GORDON, F. B. DAYES, L. W. MCCOWN, MEDICAL BOARD: E. MILES WILLET, JOHN H. PERKINS.

ATLANTA (GA.) BRAWCH, LOUISVILLE BRANCH, John B. Gordon, Pres't; W. C. Morris, See'y. C.C. Sprinces, Pres't; M. P. Hoffins, See'y. 65° insures Lives, and promptly adjusts and pays Losses. Its principal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect policy-holders and pay all losses.

[32] 36 June 1988 [33] 37. [34] 38. [35]

had prepared for him, and which she af-terward swallowed herseif. She is in a fair way to recover for punishment.

(LATE R. P. WALT & CO.,)

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WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

BEALERS IN All Kinds of Western Produce.

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insult them at the registry and the polls, I fear it will be the last effort of the kind Agents for the Old Established Line of Arkansas River Packets.

duce for sale here, or on Cotton consigned to our correspondents in New Orleans. REMOVAL.

200 Front Street. 200 Front Street.

On the first of September, I will remove to

called out of the house by one of the fiends, and as soon as he made his appear.

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,

Rectifier, and Dealer in Liquors.

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